

## Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"Evangeline."  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—"Pace of New York."  
PAUL T. A. THEATRE—"Baby."  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"P or Joe."

GILMORE'S GARDEN—CONCERT.  
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Day and Evening.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1877.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A battle is imminent in Asia Minor. Russia will not treat directly with the Porte; the questions to be solved will be submitted to the Great Powers. Several Turkish steamers have been fired on the Danube. The Russian Landwehr has been called out. The coalition of the French Conservatives against the Republicans has been broken.

DOMESTIC.—Troops will move along the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio roads to-day and open them to traffic. Rioting took place nearly all day in Chicago yesterday, and the police and troops fought the mob several times, many being killed and wounded, but the numbers are not known; riots took place in St. Louis and San Francisco also. Traffic was resumed on the Erie and the Morris and Essex, and will be on the New-York Central in a day or two. The Southern Postal Convention adjourned after adopting a memorial to Congress. Indians from the reservations are committing murders in Dakota. Judge Taft positively declines to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. Secretary Schurz denies that Pinckney Rollins is to succeed J. Q. Smith as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Meetings of agitators in New-York and Williamsburg expressed sympathy with the strikers and denounced capitalists. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western men resume work, and regular trains began running again on the Erie. Miss Georgiana Schurz of No. 328 West Third-st., died from the malpractice of Dr. Emory, alias Bradford. Two Custom House clerks are dismissed on charges of bribery. Gold, 105½, 105½. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 91½ cents. Stocks active and higher, closing feverish for all but Western Union.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate continuance of war and an increase of occasional cloudiness. Thermometer yesterday, 80°, 85°, 86°.

In the Ellis trial before the Senate, the evidence already obtained is tolerably conclusive. It shows what few now doubt, that Mr. Ellis had before him, for months before he took action upon it, definite information as to the insolvency of the broken savings banks. A neglect of duty under such circumstances practically amounts to a crime.

There is a lull in war news both south of the Danube and in Armenia. The Russians are busily engaged in bringing forward troops to the advanced positions on the path to Adrianople, and the Turks are withdrawing their forces from outside to interior lines of defence. A great battle is said to be imminent in Armenia, but there is reason for doubting whether either side is in a position for attack.

It is rather melancholy to read of the dismissal of old Custom House clerks, men who have held their positions for many years, and now are charged with having received bribes. Perhaps the evidence against them was thoroughly weighed, but due consideration should certainly have been given to the character of their accuser, if, as is stated, he was associated with B. G. Jayne a few years ago in the motley detective business.

Last night's meeting at the Cooper Union to extend sympathy to the strikers was even of less importance than the assemblage of the Communists the evening before. The hall was scarcely filled. Fewer of what might fairly be called workmen were present than had been expected, although there was no lack of the noisy kind that have so much to do with directing the Trades Unions. The speeches and resolutions were inflammatory enough, but they stirred no great excitement in the audience. The City authorities judged wisely in supposing that extensive preparations would not be necessary to meet any possible outgo of the meeting, and the whole thing subsided when it was dismissed.

Work is resumed on the Erie Road, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Morris and Essex. On the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Roads the situation is unchanged. In some of the mining districts the short supply of provisions begins to cause alarm. The fighting with rioters in Chicago and San Francisco is the most serious that has yet taken place. At St. Louis the strikers have put a stop to all kinds of labor. The Governors of Pennsylvania and Indiana have issued proclamations, Gov. Harrison giving very definite instructions to the troops as to the effective use of gunpowder.

The crisis is past. We shall have plenty of trouble yet, and it is not impossible that there may, in some localities, be more bloodshed. But the gigantic Trades Union conspiracy, which clutched the arteries of communication over a Continent, and robbed, murdered and burnt on a scale as great, has been broken, and the conspirators are making terms as fast and as well as they can. It is time to congratulate all good citizens, and to thank especially the men who have borne themselves conspicuously well in the trying emergency in which so many broke down. Nobody could have done better than the Governor of New-York, and no troops

could have been prompter or more efficient than the militia of New-York. The police of this city were never handled with more skill, and scarcely ever with as much discretion. All the great railroad Presidents have done well. Upon Col. Thos. A. Scott fell the heaviest burdens. Mr. Vanderbilt had the advantage of the lurid warning from Pittsburg, and he made the wisest use of it. His management throughout the whole crisis has been admirable in temper, and thoroughly skilful. The hands of other officials have done well in their respective places; and if many more have seemed to come short, let us remember that the emergency was absolutely without precedent, and reserve our disgust solely for the politicos of Pittsburg and the loathsome Mayor of Toledo.

## NO COMPROMISE WITH RIOTERS.

The struggle between anarchy and civil law continues. Yesterday, Chicago dealt with its Communists. The attitude of substantial citizens in all the chief cities is reassuring. The United States Government is doing what it can with forces, and yet more with its assistance that its vast powers will be exerted wherever it may be necessary. Movement of troops on some roads has begun. In the survey of the field there is but one discouraging feature: it is reported, we hope not with truth, that an end of the strike has been secured on one road by promise of immunity to certain of the most guilty instigators of the infamous rebellion which has brought the whole country into disorder, and exposed self-government to shame.

Most earnestly we hope that this report may not be true. The railway companies have deserved high praise thus far by their firm, dignified and kindly bearing. They have tried to reason with misguided law-breakers whenever reasoning was of use. They have steadfastly adhered to their right to hire free labor wherever they pleased, regardless of the dictation of any union or mob, and so far have done well. But great harm has been done, if, in a single prominent case, a pledge of immunity for violation of law has been given as an inducement to a settlement otherwise desirable. The railroad companies have no right to forget that in this matter they have asked and expected all law-abiding citizens to make common cause with them. But surely they do not mean now to insult the convictions of the better class of citizens by compounding a felony! They have asked that order-loving citizens should sustain them in vindicating the rights of employers, but surely they do not mean to forfeit all that is best in the sympathy they have deserved and secured by a selfish barter at the expense of the majesty of law! Are the railroad companies ready to offer a premium for future riots? Can they afford to say that, however easy and sure their victory may be in any future struggle, the man who defies the law in order to assail them shall have immunity from them? Let them remember, we ask, that something beyond the filthy lure of railway profits is at stake! There is at stake the honor of self-government; the question whether free government is capable of meeting with success a Communist insurrection. The gain of the railways may be temporarily secured by surrender to law-breakers; but the people who have sustained their just demands thus far, and without whose support they would be helpless, have a right to ask that self-government shall not be robbed of its vindication by any compromise to the law and to public morals.

It should also be remembered that the railways cannot afford to put themselves at the mercy of mischief-makers at a time when the Government must protect its own honor by steadily turning toward specie payments. Immensurable worse troubles than any we have yet seen can be escaped only by establishing in the most complete manner the right of the employer and of the unchained laborer. Presently specie payments must come. Inflated retail prices must be abolished. The railways, and every other important industrial and commercial interest, must sustain the Government in its preparation for that change. With specie payments we must have a lower cost of living, so that lower wages shall not rob the workmen. But the lower retail prices can never be obtained until a lower scale of wages—one more near to the specie basis of 1860—has been reached. The railways have now an opportunity to do their part in this great work—an opportunity with all the power of the Government, and all the sympathy of good citizens, to sustain them. It will be one of those blunders which is worse than a crime if they throw away the chance of adjusting their business to a specie basis, and forfeit the sympathy of law-abiding citizens, by compromising with insurgents and compounding felony.

## WAGES OF RAILROAD MEN.

When the insurrection against civil authority has been quelled, when mob-law has ceased, and the strikers learn that other men are just as free to work as they are to quit work, it will be proper to consider what wages ought to be paid for the services rendered by railway employees. It may be well to place on record a few facts which serve to cast light on that question. The railroads have been pushed into bankruptcy, or to its verge, in part because they have paid to employees wages far above the amount to which they were entitled, in consideration of wages paid before the war, in consideration of the change in prices of necessities of life, or in consideration of the receipts of railways for transportation. It is very important for railway managers to know these facts, as many of them do not, and it will be found absolutely necessary for railway employees to consider and act upon them, if the great interest from which they get their bread is to be able to pay decent wages to them or to anybody else.

In 1860 the railways tariff based them as they are now upon the rate to Chicago, were 65 cents per 100 lbs. on wheat for six months—until May and after October—62 cents in October, 50 cents in July, August and September, and 45 cents in May and June. The average by months in 1860 was 59 cents per 100 lbs. on grain. But the average during the last twelve months has been only 28 cents—less than half as much. Nor has the reduction of receipts been confined to the grain traffic. The average receipts per ton per mile in cents and decimals for all freight moved by the leading railways in 1860 and during their last fiscal year compare thus:

	1860.	1876.
New-York Central.....	2.06	1.51
Erie.....	1.84	1.09
Pennsylvania.....	2.12	.899
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago.....	1.90	.817
Average of all.....	1.99	.956

Thus the receipts for transportation have been reduced per ton per mile more than one-half. Meanwhile, what has been the change in wages? In 1860 the usual price

paid was \$60 per month for engineers, and \$30 per month for firemen. There was much less variation in rates then than there is now, and much less opportunity for active or ambitious men to make wages above the average by extra work, or by securing higher classification. Then, too, the work was more dangerous, as machinery had not reached its present perfection; more difficult and irregular in the time of employment on a trip, and much more exposed to accidents from the imperfect condition of track, and the lack of telegraphic signals and thorough organization. But what do the same men now receive? On nearly all the roads they are allowed to add to their earnings by making longer trips or running over-time, and on the more important roads the wages actually earned therefore exceed the wages allowed at 100 miles or less run per day. But the following rates are even now allowed, since the recent reduction of 10 per cent—if daily, for runs never exceeding and in some cases falling much below the usual average of 100 miles, and if monthly, actual averages paid:

	Daily Wages.	Monthly Wages.
New-York Central.....	\$3 15	\$1 58
Erie.....	3 09	1 53
Pennsylvania (a).....	3 15	1 60
Pennsylvania (b).....	2 34	1 05
Lake Shore.....	2 93	1 47
Chicago & Alton.....	2 50	1 25
Chicago & Alton (Min.).....	3 30	1 60
Chicago & Alton (Max.).....	2 00	1 00

Daily rates for the Pennsylvania are for the longer and (b) for the shorter runs from Pittsburg, and monthly rates are actual averages paid on the New-Jersey division (a) to passenger and (b) to freight engineers and firemen. It will be seen that in no instance are the rates, even as recently reduced, less than 35 per cent higher than they were in 1860, and in most cases the advance has been even greater, without allowing for the extra pay which can be and by many is secured by extra work. Prior to the reduction, the wages were higher than in 1860 by 50 per cent or more. Thus it appears that, while the railroads get less than half as much pay for the same service as they received in 1860, they still propose to pay their workmen in the very lowest case 35 per cent, and from that to 50 per cent higher wages than they then received.

But the men cannot live, it is said. If there is any difficulty, it is not in the advance of wholesale prices, for the average of prices is now less than 7 per cent above what it was in 1860. In the following comparison, wholesale prices of over sixty articles, including different forms of breadstuffs, coal, cotton, wool, iron, leather, tobacco, butter, cheese, sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and various forms of provisions, are averaged according to the proportions of different articles sold, and the first column shows the sum which would be required to purchase each year the same quantities, while the second column shows the proportion of each year's average price to that of 1860, taken as a standard, or 100. The dates taken are May 1 each year, excepting 1877, and January 1 this year. Later calculations have not been made, nor would it be fair to take the sudden and abnormal advance of prices at the outbreak of the European war, as an indication of the average before or since.

	Total Cost.	Per Cent.
1860—May 1.....	\$61.55	100
1861—May 1.....	110.25	179
1862—May 1.....	113.77	185
1863—May 1.....	102.85	167
1864—May 1.....	111.19	181
1865—May 1.....	120.30	195
1866—May 1.....	99.50	162
1867—May 1.....	81.11	132
1868—May 1.....	82.98	135
1869—May 1.....	85.45	139
1870—May 1.....	81.43	132
1871—May 1.....	81.43	132
1872—May 1.....	79.48	129
1873—May 1.....	69.45	113
1874—May 1.....	65.76	107
1875—Jan. 1.....	65.76	107

The engineer who received \$61.55 per month in 1860 ought now to be able to buy quite as much with \$65.76 per month, whereas he actually is paid, even after the late reduction, from \$81 upward. On the leading roads there has been no reduction in pay since the war, until the recent 10 per cent reduction so savagely resisted, but the men at the close of the war were prosperous and uncompaining, and yet needed at wholesale rates \$113.77 to purchase as much as \$65.76 will purchase now. Retail prices and the rates for board have not proportionately declined, but why? Because the engineers and firemen and workmen of other classes have helped to keep retail prices extravagantly high, by extorting from the employers wages sufficient to enable them to pay such prices, and to judge middlemen and retailers in extortionate demands. They can cause retail prices to fall whenever they accept wages more nearly proportioned to the change in wholesale prices, and insist upon adjusting their cost of living to the same scale. In fact, the workmen were entitled on the basis of 1860 to an advance of 6 to 12 per cent, but have actually been paid an advance of 50 per cent on the wages of 1860, and strike and rebel against the laws, because it is proposed to allow an advance of only 35 per cent. In consequence, bankruptcy has come already for many of the companies, and will soon overtake many more.

## THE DUTY OF GOOD CITIZENS.

Who is this astonishing Mayor of Toledo? If the telegraph has not greatly belied him he has been making use of his office to encourage violations of the public peace. He assumed a meeting of railway hands and "sympathizers" that every man was "entitled" to employment and fair wages, and although he "hardly thought it was a wise plan" to compel those who were earning wages to quit work, yet he could assure his friends the rioters that, whatever was done, nobody should go hungry while he remained Mayor. Hereupon the mob proceeded to close all the factories in the city and put a stop to all industrial pursuits—on the principle, we suppose, that every man is entitled to employment—and in order to enforce the Mayor's theory that all had a right to wages—they prohibited the doing of any work. This accomplished, the railways stopped, and the supplies of food cut off, the Mayor and his friends are now waiting to see if anybody gets hungry.

There will be a loud chorus of denunciation of this man all over the United States; but it may be questioned whether he has done worse than a great many private citizens. Not only in Pittsburg and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, but in a number of other localities, the popular sympathy with the rioters has been unmistakable, and it has tempted the mob to pile outrage upon outrage. And here in New-York, after mob violence has been rampant for a whole week, respectable persons are so far from appreciating the duty of the hour that they blame the railway companies for refusing to "compromise," and doubt whether the rioters, after all, are not about right. A number of passengers at Erie, finding some personal inconvenience in the stoppage of their trains, have published a card condemning the railroad company for the delay, and paying a

handsome tribute to the kind and orderly demeanor of the gentlemanly strikers. Go among the commuters on suburban roads almost any day, and you may hear a considerable proportion of them cursing the company in unmeasured terms because it has not sacrificed everything to their comfort, because it declines to be robbed in order to save annoyance to a customer. One would think, to hear these gentlemen talk, that it were the railroads that had struck.

Good citizens must let no considerations of temporary convenience tempt them into countenancing mob-violence, and they must remember that this whole strike from the beginning has been mob-violence, pure and simple. It is absurd to draw distinctions between the act of the striker who stones a non-striking engineer, and the act of the outside rioter who tears up the track and sets fire to the depot. Both are alike criminal and insurrectionary, and no community which tolerates them can be said to live under a civilized government.

## HOW DO THEY LIKE IT?

Two years ago a quarrel was raging between the regular Tammany Democrats, under the lead of John Kelly, and the Democratic strikers, marshalled by the rebellious John Morrissey. The cause of their disagreement was perfectly plain, and there was even something refreshing in the frankness with which Morrissey avowed the purpose of his partisans to go for the public money. Kelly at that time was making a sincere attempt to cut down the city expenditures and stop the plundering. He had roused the ire of the mob by refusing to pay more than the market price to laborers on the public works, and on that point the "Independent Democracy" took open issue with him, and pushed forward John Morrissey as "the workingman's friend." In such a struggle Kelly had reason to look for the support of all respectable tax-payers. But the Custom House faction threw the whole strength of the Republican party on Morrissey's side, and in this plain struggle between decent Government and the Communist labor-demagogues a large majority of the respectable tax-payers were made to vote with the demagogues.

It was serving notice upon Tammany that it could not count upon the common sense of the better classes even in an emergency like that, and Tammany has profited by the lesson. Mr. Kelly has fallen back upon the great unwashed. He will not offend them again, and if we are not anxious that he should save our money for us, we do not think he will ruin himself trying. We see the consequences to-day, when the official organ of Tammany Hall and of Mr. John Kelly takes up the cause of the strikers, encourages them to hold out, urges day after day that the railways should be compelled to "compromise" with them, or in other words to yield to the violence of a mob. It is morally certain that Tammany Hall will rule the city of New-York for many years to come, and it is a matter of grave concern to the tax-payers to know by what instrumentalities its power will be exercised, and what policy it will pursue in dealing with the public funds. If it must rely upon the worst, the most ignorant, the most reckless elements of the Democratic party, there can be no doubt what course it will pursue. And yet we dare say if John Morrissey presents himself again this year in the disguise of "the workingman's friend," the city Republican organizations will allow him to use them as he did before.

## A VERY FEELER CONVENTION.

The Democratic party of Ohio, sitting solemnly in convention at Columbus on Wednesday, making nominations and passing resolutions, when the whole country was convulsed with the labor strikes, and nobody cared the toss of a copper what the Ohio Democrats did or thought or resolved, was upon the whole an amusing spectacle. They went through the motions with as much complacency as though somebody was interested in the proceedings, and they did possess some sort of importance. As a matter of fact they had no interest for anybody except as they furnish the entertainment of a fair burlesque to relieve the minds of people who have been wrought up to a high pitch of excitement by the progress of what seemed a great tragedy. After nominating for Governor a wealthy grocer of Cincinnati, whose "claims" were based upon his wealth and willingness to disburse, and whose merit is the doubtful one of having no public record except that he was the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati in 1854, they adopted a platform renewing their pledges of devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and stating in the largest and loosest manner possible the political principles in which they choose to make people think they believe.

They consider the inauguration of President Hayes an encroachment on popular rights, and wish it distinctly to be understood that "a repetition of the fraud will not be tolerated," but they congratulate the country upon the Constitutional and specific policy his Administration has inaugurated. They then proceed to wrestle with the labor question. They find no difficulty in discovering the causes of what they are pleased to call "the destruction of the industry of the country," and the pauperizing of labor. These calamities are described as "the irresistible fruits of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party," which is a somewhat general and not altogether careful statement. Then they "denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people" the Act demonizing silver, pronounce the greenback currency the best paper money we have ever had, and declare against any further contraction. These things, with some further important declarations regarding local political issues, make up the body of doctrine with which the Democrats of Ohio go to the people. Do we need to say that it seems utterly inadequate to the occasion? Here is a great party that claims to have carried a Presidential election, and to have been defrauded out of it, preparing for the first State election after the inauguration of a new Administration, and bragging itself that it goes to the people with supreme confidence that they will take a popular verdict against that Administration, and what do they do? Nothing in the world but resolve platitudes, and nominate a ticket that actually seems like a burlesque.

It is impossible to read the report of the proceedings without being impressed with the insincerity and hollowness of the whole performance. These people have really no complaint to make against the Republican party or the present Administration, except that they hold the offices which Democrats covet. They charge the destruction of industry and the pauperizing of labor upon their opponents, not because they believe the accusation may be just, but only from the force of habit. They are accustomed to charging upon the opposition party the responsibility for whatever happens wrong, from a derangement of trade to

the appearance of the grasshopper and potato-bug. They do that naturally, and from the force of habit. But the conspicuous thing about this Convention, that which gives it its distinctive character, is the patent fact that it has not only no case, but nothing upon which to pretend to have one. The whole affair was a meeting of creditors of a defunct sewing society; and they tell us this is the initial demonstration of a great party which is about to revolutionize the country and oust the now dominant party from power under the overwhelming pressure of public indignation. Nonsense! It hasn't the sufficient show for a grievance to even pretend to get mad about it. That is not the kind of a beginning that makes a campaign successful. Too feeble and flabby by half.

## THE POSTAL CONVENTION.

Peace has its arts as well as war; and it is pleasant, while a certain portion of the country is full of distractions, to find a body of men gravely considering certain humanizing influences by which the peace and happiness of the future may be promoted. The Southern Postal Convention at Fortress Monroe rightly judges that nothing is more likely to secure the material and moral prosperity of the South than a well-ordered mail service—that flower and crown of civilization and public enlightenment. The Civil War must have done much to demoralize the Postal Service at the South, nor had it previously been in the most efficient condition. The attention of the Department has already been directed to existing deficiencies, and we are encouraged by the assurance that everything will be done to secure fast mail trains, and the appropriations by Congress necessary for their support.

There was something worthy of attention in the letter sent by Mr. Key to the Convention. He expressed himself "profoundly gratified at the orderly and amiable condition of 'affairs at the South, under an excitement so general over many States of the Union.' It is our turn now, it seems, to harmonize discordant elements, and to learn how difficult it may sometimes be to keep excitable populations in good order. It is possible that our own experiences may make us a little more charitable. At least we can understand that a method combining respect for law with good will and kindness, beautiful as it is in theory, is by no means practically impossible.

Everybody knows that a mob is a coarse, fierce and unscrupulous wild beast, for the time being, and as such must be dealt with. But how are we to characterize (without doing wild beasts justice) the mob at Pittsburg, which actually carried a cotton to the house of Gen. Pearson, and told Mrs. Pearson that they intended to kill her husband and put him into it? She was there with her children, her mother and her sister, and with no protection. No wonder her hair grew white in a single night. It is curious that these mob characteristics should be always the same.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens was strong enough when he arrived in Atlanta the other day to walk from the station to his hotel.

Vice-President Wheeler will illuminate the Benning celebration by his presence. Postmaster-General Key will also contribute radiance.

Mr. P. T. Barnum is a person of very great expedition. During a stay of ten days in England he is giving the addresses at the Royal Aquarium, the conference on Don, the Economy at Birmingham, England. Prof. Huxley will also address the Convention.

Mr. Ruskin, it is rumored, is about to attempt to supply the world with good coffee; he has given up the tea trade. Let him wage war first on burnt peas and barley.

Gen. W. O. Butler of Kentucky, the gentleman who was Democratic candidate for Vice-President in '48, and who is now eight-and-seventy years old, has been pointedly injured by a fall from his horse. His collection of letters to John Tompkins is valued at \$100,000.

The descendant of Sir Walter Raleigh now living in England is Mr. Walter Frederick Carew Raleigh, a young gentleman twenty-two years old. He is the heir to a very large estate, part of which is landed property worth \$641,555.

Signor Salvini, whom New-York was not able to appreciate, gets his deserts, not after the manner of the prophet, in his own country. One of the theatres of Florence, for instance, has just discharged its handsome salary to the Italian actor.

A new biography of Bismarck is being prepared by an eminent foreign publicist. It is said that the writer will make a point of showing the effect of the untold Slav origin of the Bismarck family upon the one actor and career of its most eminent representative.

The King of Spain, it is now reported, will be married to his cousin, Maria de las Mercedes, the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, in October. The young lady has just completed her sixteenth year, and the King is three years her senior. The two are said to be attached to one another.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The bottom will not drop out of this Republic just yet.

Toledo looms up in solitary grandeur as the one city which has a professed demagogue for Mayor.

The Ohio Republican should hunt up and replace his backbone. It disappeared with the Dollar of the Dollar.

The Pendleton slate was badly broken in the Ohio Democratic Convention. His chances for the United States Senate are not ruined, but they have been somewhat blighted by the overthrow of his candidate for Governor, Mr. Conner.

Some badly-frightened individual up in the Black Hills is trying to induce Spencer, who is also there, to call for troops. Spencer knows how to do it, for he has long practice in Alabama, but the ear at the White House is not the same one which used to catch his voice so promptly.

The great eating excursion of Governors has received a staggering blow by the strike, and the probability now is that the conspiracy against their stomachs will fail. The events of the past week are sufficient to convince every one of the thirty-eight that his place is not in the kitchen, but at the seat of the Government of which he is at the head.

The favorite argument of the Western Republican editors who have backed down on resumption is that the people are against it. In other words, because the people are under a delusion on this great question, it is best to help on the delusion instead of trying to remove it. This is taking an extraordinary idea of the function of a newspaper.

The Eastern Democratic editors have a job of it trying to commend their Ohio brethren's platform without endorsing the fargos of financial heresies it contains. They seem to bear a vague idea that the West needs a financial system of its own, that the laws of political economy vary according to latitude. This is a great delusion.

It is claimed by the friends of Gen. Mahone that he is now the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, and is almost certain to be nominated. This is bad news and good news combined. It is bad because it indicates that "resumption" has dangerous strength in Virginia. It is good, because if he is nominated a bolt will be extremely likely to follow, and thus a readjustment of parties will be secured, and the first break in the solid South effected. If there is not a bolt, the only inference will be that the great mass of the people of Virginia is in favor of a demagogue and a resumption for Governor.

Ohio politics will be a picturesque sort of a middle this year, whatever action the Republicans may take. The Democrats lead off with a regular drag-net platform, designed especially to catch the votes of the laboring man, and yet they put on a candidate who has been the very thing the laboring man most abhors—a Know-Nothing. The Republicans, unless their convention is as miraculous as Saul's, will try to endorse a President pledged to resumption and demand the repeal of the Resumption Act in the same breath. If the Republicans are so sure of the support of the laboring man, let them stand manfully by the principles they have so often consigned with their own hands to the limbo of defeat, and let them save their honor, if not their lives, from a derangement of trade to

the appearance of the grasshopper and potato-bug. They do that naturally, and from the force of habit. But the conspicuous thing about this Convention, that which gives it its distinctive character, is the patent fact that it has not only no case, but nothing upon which to pretend to have one. The whole affair was a meeting of creditors of a defunct sewing society; and they tell us this is the initial demonstration of a great party which is about to revolutionize the country and oust the now dominant party from power under the overwhelming pressure of public indignation. Nonsense! It hasn't the sufficient show for a grievance to even pretend to get mad about it. That is not the kind of a beginning that makes a campaign successful. Too feeble and flabby by half.

elation of the Ohio Democrats against subsidies may possibly prove important. The whole South is as one man determined in favor of a Texas Pacific subsidy, and will vote no money for a railroad which is known to be against that. The general impression which has been created in the South, and through the assurance of Senator Lamar of Mississippi, that Mr. Randall is in favor of the grant, is the only thing which makes him the leading candidate to-day. Were he to declare his opposition his chances would vanish. The Ohio Democrats do not like Mr. Randall, and they are not averse to creating the impression in the South that the Northern portion of the party is opposed to subsidies, because such an impression would be a great advantage to the Southern candidate, or of a North candidate in favor of subsidies, almost certain. If the Southern faith in Mr. Randall rests on a sure foundation he is safe, but if it is only on a mob-supplied tripod it is very precarious. In that event the grief of Mr. Cox and Sumner would be tremendous.

## GENERAL NOTES.

A timorous young gentleman in Rochester has hired a substitute to take his place in the National Guard at \$10 a day.

A party of New-Yorkers, despairing of running the railroad blockade at Buffalo, chartered a trolley on Tuesday, and started for Rochester, via the Erie Canal.

The Detroit newspapers are still on strike. Their ring-leader, a lad of 16 years, was arrested on Tuesday and fined \$1. Twenty newspapers contributed five cents apiece and released him.

Capt. E. Y. Breck, who commanded the Hutchinson Battery during the war at Pittsburg, takes pains to contradict what he terms "infamous lies about the Philadelphia troops." He says that after the retreat into the round-house the guards were mounted and a most vigilant watch was kept on all avenues of approach. Several times during the night, attacks were made and were quickly repulsed by the sentries alone. No general firing was permitted at any time, and not a shot was fired from the round-house on Sunday. The only demonstration worth mention was when the mob placed one of the guns stolen from the armory in position on Liberty-st., and endeavored to fire it. They speedily retired when opened on with sixty-five bullets. They were allowed to remove all the dead and wounded, except one dead man who lay in such a position, that under cover of removing them, they might have fired the gun. Every man who approached that gun was warned by the sentries to keep away, and no one was shot at who heeded the warning. At every point where attacks were made warning to keep away was given by the sentries. The round-house was not examined for some time, and the sentries were not allowed to leave their posts. The round-house was not examined for some time, and the sentries were not allowed to leave their posts.

Gen. Pearson of Pittsburg, who has been roundly censured for his inactivity during the